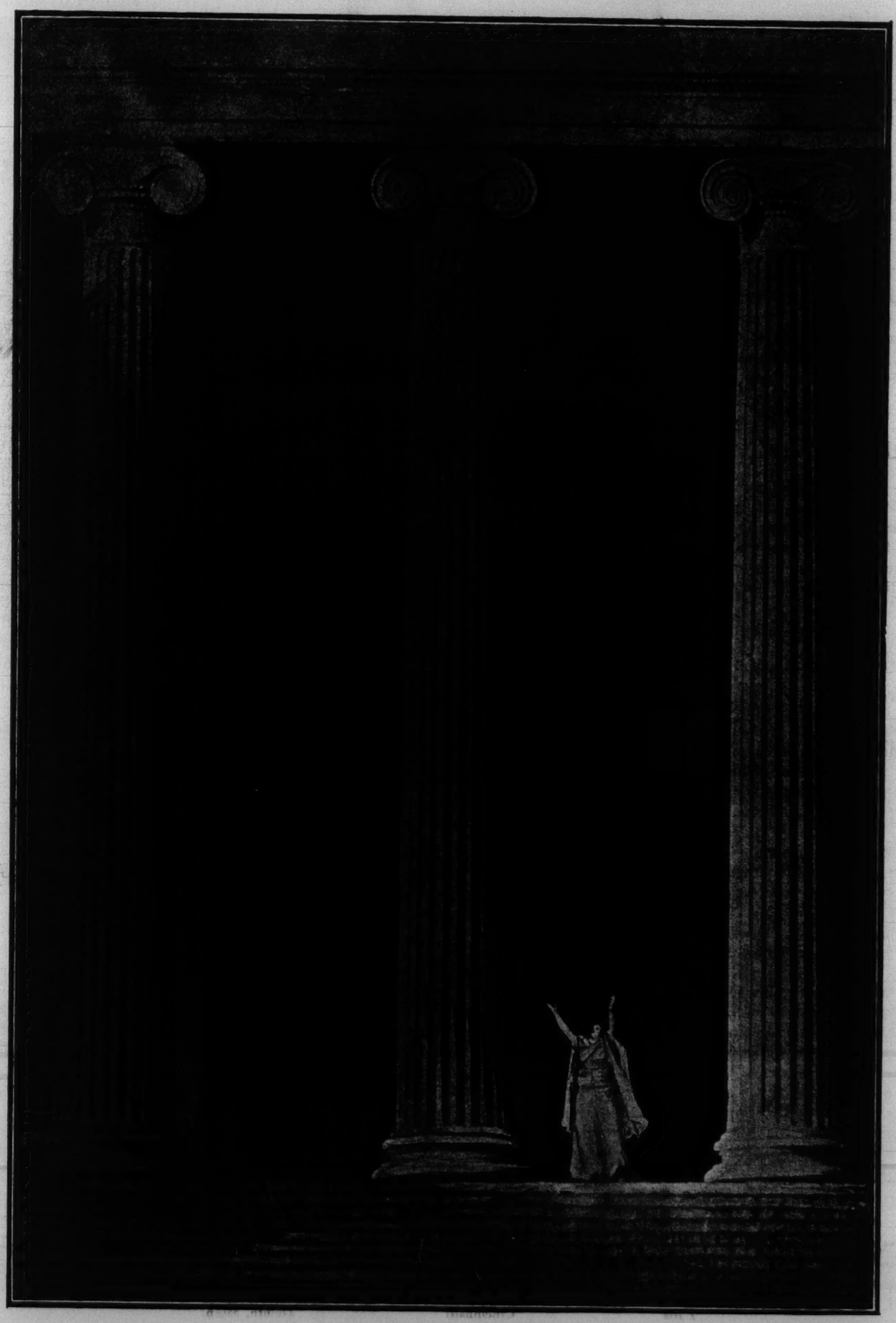
FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

JUNE 20, 1914



Appeal for Freedom

(Scene from Suffrage Tableau Given in Washington)

Vol. II JUNE 20, 1914. No. 25

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

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Notes of the Week

Situation in Congress

THE House Rules Committee, which has before it House Resolution No. 514, providing for the immediate consideration of the Suffrage Amendment, met on Wednesday, June 10th, to frame a legislative program. In spite of Mr. Henry's repeated declaration that his committee could not act upon any rule except at the command of the party caucus, they allotted time for five conservation measures; the committee then broke up without taking action on the Suffrage Rule. Suffragists will continue to press for an early vote in the House on the Amendment.

Appeal to the President

Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, Vice President of the District Federation of Women's Clubs, is arranging a deputation of clubwomen to wait upon President Wilson to ask his help in securing the passage of the Suffrage Amendment this session, and in obtaining at this particular moment action on the Amendment in the House.

Suffrage Endorsed by Nation's Clubwomen

The national enfranchisement of women received an immense impetus on Saturday, June 13th, when the General Federation of Women's Clubs, meeting in convention in Chicago, enthusiastically endorsed the principle of Woman Suffrage.

The action came as a climax to a struggle extending over many years, during which the convention has repeatedly refused to consider woman's rights as an issue.

The motion was made by Mrs. E. G. Dennison, of San Francisco, chairman of the Resolutions Committee.

There were seconds from all over the house, but Mrs. James Lee of Kentucky insisted on being heard and read, in brief phrases, a hymn-like woman's creed. Others would have spoken, but Miss Stearns, of Milwaukee, objected.

"I don't see why there should be any discussion," she said in a voice that shook with emotion. "Eight million women are waiting for us. As Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt said in her address last night, the women of the world are waiting for our action to-day."

When the question was put there was a chorus of "ayes." While Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker was declaring the motion carried the audience arose and clapped their hands. There were tears in many eyes. Then in a distant gallery to which the Illinois delegation, as hostess, had consigned itself, the women raised their voices in the "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

The resolution read as follows:

"Whereas, the question of political equality of men and women is to-day a vital problem under discussion throughout the civilized world;

"Therefore, be it resolved, That the General Federation of Women's Clubs give the cause of political equality for men and women its moral support by recording its earnest belief in the principle of political equality regardless of sex."

The convention counted one thousand delegates, and represented officially over one million women residing in all parts of the country.

Suffrage Upheld by Illinois Supreme Court

THE Supreme Court of Illinois has declared constitutional the bill granting the right to vote for statutory offices.

The law was upheld by a 4 to 3 vote. The judges voting for the constitutionality of the bill were A. K. Vickers, Republican; Frank K. Dunn, Republican; James H. Cartwright, Republican, and Orrin N. Carter, Republican. The judges who lined up against the act were George A. Cooke, Democrat; William M. Farmer, Democrat, and Charles C. Craig, Democrat.

The suit was started in the Superior Court by William J. Scown, president of the William J. Scown Building Company, through his attorneys, Levy Mayer and Alfred S. Austrian. The bill asked for an injunction restraining the Board of Election Commissioners from carrying out the provisions of the Suffrage Act and the Woman's Primary Act.

Mr. Scown took the position that as a taxpayer and property owner he objected to the expense which would be placed upon the community in which he lived if the provisions of the act were carried out. He estimated this expense at $222,500, as a minimum within the next year.

The points cited for consideration were based mainly on the constitutionality of the act in question.

Former Judge Charles S. Cutting and John J. Herrick were retained by the Suffrage organization to direct the fight against the suit. The election commissioners also were represented in the defense of the Suffrage measure.

Although the women all over the country expected this victory, they are congratulating themselves none the less joyfully over the event.

The woman's vote in Illinois is one of the heaviest features of our national strength. Illinois has nearly two million women who vote directly for President of the United States and whose opinion on political questions is therefore of moment to every politician interested in the success of his party.

The ratification of the Illinois Suffrage measure will make clear to every practical politician, that Suffrage is a national force which must be conciliated.

The Suffrage Movement in England

ENGLISH women are continuing their appeal to the King to put an end to the use of force in the suppression of the militant agitation for Suffrage in Britain.

In the course of the Anglo-American Centenary of Peace, held in London, June 10th, a woman approached the royal box, and mounting the steps of the platform, addressed an impassioned appeal to the King and Queen. She was thrown out of the hall with great violence.

Home Secretary McKenna last week laid before the House of Commons his plans to conquer the militancy of women. He will institute proceedings against the contributors to the suffrage movement for the damage done to property throughout the country. His address was interrupted by the explosion of a bomb near by in Westminister Abbey. The bomb had been placed under the famous Coronation Chair built around the ancient Stone of Scone. The chair and the stone were badly chipped by the explosion.

An effort is being made by the Constitutionalist suffragists to have woman suffrage included in Home Rule Bills for Scotland and Wales, which may be introduced as part of a general federation scheme now advocated in principle by the Liberal Party. Mrs. Humphrey Ward and other noted English anti-suffragists favor this compromise. The Woman's Social and Political Union strongly oppose it on the ground that it will establish a system which, once settled, will be difficult to change again for the next half or quarter century.

The Suffrage Movement in Ireland

THE Government has introduced a Home Rule Amending bill whose object is to provide for the peaceful operation of Home Rule in Ireland. Irish women are making a determined effort to have women included in the electorate prescribed in the amended Home Rule Bill. They have accordingly requested Mr. Redmond, leader of the Irish party, and Mr. Asquith, as head of the Government, to receive a deputation of Irish women. Mr. Redmond has already refused this request; Mr. Asquith, so far as can be learned, has up to the time of writing made no reply at all.

Critical Situation in Denmark

IN Denmark the Suffrage question occupies the very center of the political stage. A Woman Suffrage bill is now before the Danish Legislature, coupled with a proposal to establish universal equal suffrage for the members of the Upper House. The Lower House recently passed this bill by the enormous majority of 102 to 6. The Conservative party in the Upper House thereupon refused altogether to allow a vote to be taken upon the bill. They did this by leaving the hall in a body and thus making it impossible for a quorum to assemble. As a consequence of this action the Upper House, according to press dispatches, has been dissolved. The Cabinet itself may resign on account of the deadlock over the Suffrage measure.

Danish Suffragists confidently expect that the friends of the bill will see it enacted into law.

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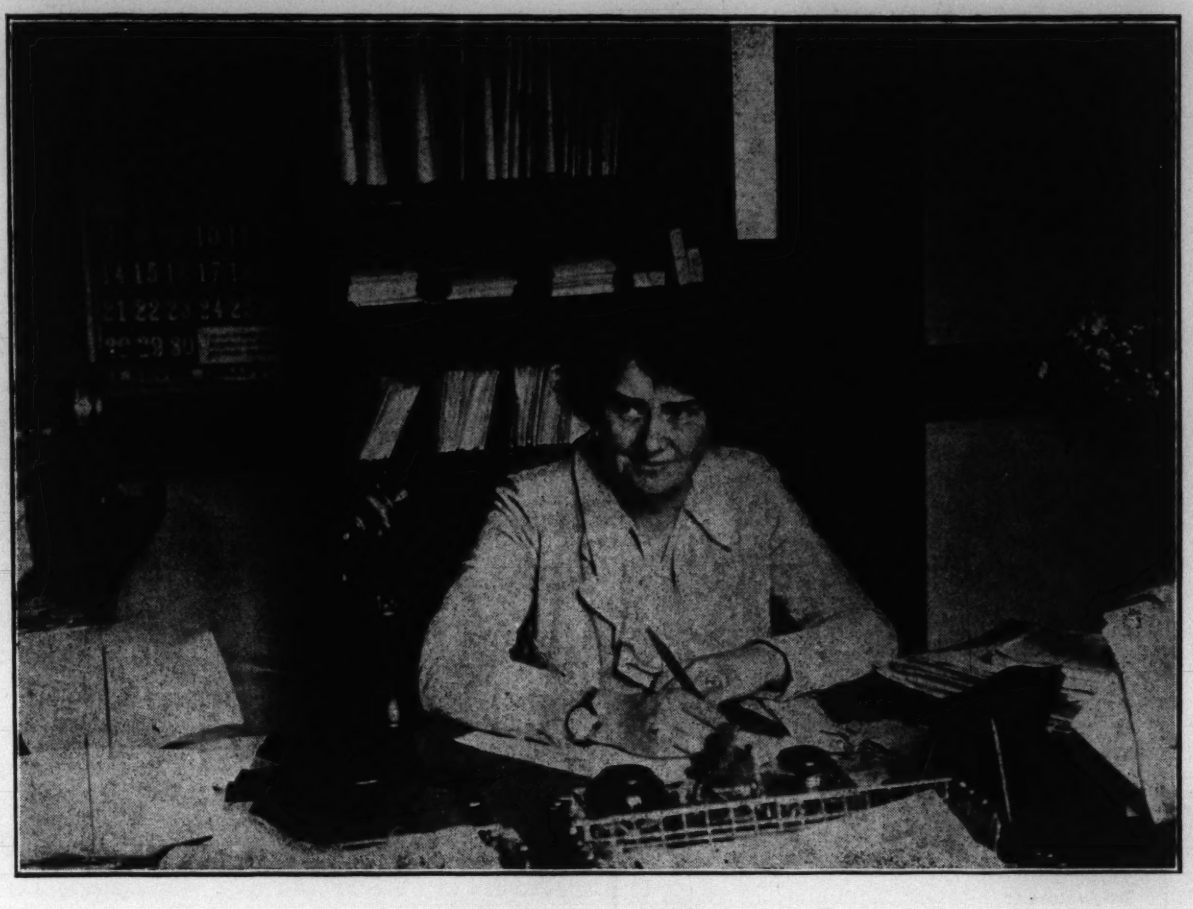
CONGRESSIONAL UNION PRESS BUREAU

By a Washington Correspondent

FRIENDS from in and out of Washington who drop in at the Congressional Union Headquarters unfailingly manifest keen interest in the workings of the Press Bureau. They marvel at the equipment, at the system, and the amount of space given to the work.

The growth of the Press Bureau under the direction of Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs is but a new manifestation of the familiar truth that demand creates supply. The activities of the Congressional Union in behalf of the constitutional amendment enfranchising women are of interest to men and women all over the country. That which is of interest to men and women is news, and the first and last desire of the newspapers and other journals of the country is to get the news to their readers as speedily and as regularly as possible.

Mrs. Stubbs came to Washington last July on the Suffrage Pilgrimage participated in by women from every state in the Union to petition Congress for action on their measure. She remained to take charge of the press bureau, which under her personal management and thanks to her devoted work is now able to supply the journalistic world with up-to-the-minute news as to the progress of the work in behalf of the constitutional amendment.



Mrs. Stubbs at Work

Looking After the Daily Press

Washington is the political center of the country and despatches which go out from the Capital are naturally accorded more space and are read with more general interest than those from any other city. There are 2,577 daily papers in the United States with an aggregate circulation per issue of 24,164,567. Through a variety of channels all these papers are supplied daily with news from Washington. It is the business of the Press Bureau of the Union to keep in close touch with all these papers, and in addition to supply the great services such as the Associated Press, the United Press, the International News Service and the Newspaper Enterprise Association with the facts and news items of interest to suffragists all over the country. The Bureau sends out no propaganda material but confines itself to the work which is being done in behalf of the original constitutional amendment, known in this Congress as the Bristow-Mondell Resolution.

Supplying the Special Correspondent

Not only does Mrs. Stubbs supply by mail and messenger the daily news of the activities of the members of the Union in and out of Washington, together with photographs, when desired, but she keeps in touch also with the special correspondents in charge of bureaus in Washington, who are always ready to give space to news of men and women from their own and adjoining states, such items being of special "local interest." As every train brings to Washington out-of-town visitors, who are of special "local interest" to some newspaper, it is easily seen that this forms at once a most important and exacting phase of the daily work of the Union's Press Chairman.

And when the demands of the daily newspapers and special correspondents have been met, there remain the large group of correspondents engaged in doing "feature work" for chains of papers and for magazines, and these and other writers are constantly sending in requests for fresh material of national interest and for photographs of the numerous demonstrations, deputations, processions, and street meetings, as well as for individual photographs.

All day long the large office of the press department is the scene of the greatest activity. The press chairman is busy interviewing a never-ending stream of correspondents representing papers in every state in the Union. Her stenographer is occupied all day in typing material to be sent to the papers of even the remotest corners of the land.

Hundreds of Miles of Publicity

It is safe to say that hundreds of miles of publicity, measured by news columns, has been given to the work of the Union during the past year.

This work is political. It changes from day to day and every mile stone along the road to victory marks a period in which renewed interest is shown in the details of its campaign, bringing an ever-increasing demand for further material from its press department.

Mrs. Stubbs brings to her work in Washington the results of her experience as press chairman and treasurer in Illinois and as an organizer in New York, and is in addition greatly in demand as a speaker in many states. She possesses the invaluable gift of combining the qualities of a "good mixer" with an executive ability which has made the press bureau not only one of the most efficient but one of the most popular departments of the Congressional Union. It has frequently been called the best press bureau in Washington, a city which is pre-eminent for the excellence of its political and governmental press bureaus.

Ohio and the Amendment

AT THE great mass meeting held on June 10 at Salem, Ohio, in commemoration of the anniversary of the Woman's Convention of 1850, a resolution was adopted calling upon the President and Congress to secure the passage of the Bristow-Mondell resolution.

During the week, Miss Doris Stevens of the Congressional Union has spoken two and three times every day in and around Columbus.

Over Half of the People in Washington
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Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

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Senate Resolution 130, and House Resolution 1

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE .—SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF AMENDMENT

Introduced:

In the Senate: April 7, 1913, by Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon.

In the House: April 7, 1913, by Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming.

Referred:

In the Senate: April 7, 1913, to the Woman Suffrage Committee.

In the House: April 7, 1913, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported:

In the Senate: June 13, 1913, favorable report.

In the House: May 5, 1914. Reported without recommendation.

Discussed:

In the Senate: July 31, 1913, twenty-two Senators in favor, three opposing.

September 18, 1913, Senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, demanded immediate action.

On January 21, 1914, Senator Ashurst of Arizona, delivered a speech urging the passage of the Amendment.

Made unfinished business, March 2, 1914. Debated almost continuously from March 2d to March 19th.

Voted Upon:

In the Senate: March 19, thirty-five Senators in favor, thirty-four opposed, failing by eleven of the necessary two-thirds vote.

Reintroduced:

In the Senate: March 20, 1914, by Senator Bristow, of Kansas.

Reported:

In the Senate: April 7, favorable report.

Present Status:

In the Senate: On Calendar of Senate.
In the House: On Calendar of House.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND SUFFRAGE

ONCE again Suffragists are appealing to the President to do his part in removing the ancient sex inequality that has so long endured in our political life. We are appealing to him as the head of the national government and as the leader of the party which is in control of Congress.

Six times we have been to the President without avail. Twice he has told us that he was interested in the subject and that it would have his earnest consideration. Twice he has told us that the program was too full to allow him to take up this matter. And twice he has said that he was the spokesman of his party and could not act until Suffrage had received the party endorsement. To quote his own words: "I am not at liberty to urge upon Congress in messages policies which have not had the organic consideration of those for whom I am spokesman." * * * "I have to confine myself to those things which have been embodied as promises to the people at an election." (Reply to deputation from National American Woman Suffrage Association, December, 1913.) Again, in meeting the Labor deputation in February, he said: "I have already explained * * * the limitations that are laid upon me as the leader of a party. Until the party as such has considered a matter of this very supreme importance and taken its position, I am not at liberty to speak for it."

We are now waiting anxiously to hear what reply he will make to this, the seventh deputation, and what action he will take before his great opportunity of playing his part in enfranchising many million of women has entirely passed away.

We will not be satisfied this time with the answer that he is considering the matter and giving it his serious attention. The subject is too important to be trifled with. Those who have power to help and who do not, cannot seek excuse on the ground that their minds are not yet made up. We are now facing the time for action. Those who are not with us are against us.

The President cannot say this time that the program is too full to permit the consideration of Suffrage. There is nothing before the House but the conservation and appropriation bills, which will soon be out of the way. All that is needed is a few hours for the settling of the question. The Senate has the anti-trust measures before it, it is true, but the Senate has given long debate to the subject and can easily afford the time to call the roll again and pass the amendment.

The President cannot plead this time that he is unable to act because of the lack of a party mandate on the subject. Since he made that statement to us in December and again in February he has himself, by his action on the Panama tolls case, abandoned the position that he is simply the spokesman of the party. On Monday of this week, with the signing of the Panama tolls repeal bill, a chapter in national legislation has been completed in which the President has not only initiated legislation, but has actually forced it through when it was in actual contradiction to a plank in the Democratic platform.

No one who follows legislation at the national Capitol need be told that the President is the mainspring of action and the great source of power. We have seen him put through the tariff and the currency bills according to his own views. We have seen him force through the Panama tolls repeal bill in violation of the terms of the Democratic platform. The anti-trust measures, which have just been passed by the House, and which the Senate is now reluctantly carrying through, were presented to Congress as the President's program. The conservation measures which have just been adopted as the next program for the House were known to have the Administration's endorsement.

What the President has done in all these matters, he can do with regard to Suffrage. He has greater power than any other person or group of persons to secure the passage of the Suffrage amendment before the session is over. As is his great power, so is his great responsibility. Suffragists are not content to wait until another session. If the President fails to use his power to help, he must bear the responsibility of having been against us in our hour of need.

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Rules Committee Meets

No Action on Suffrage

WEDNESDAY morning, June 10th, shortly after the anti-trust measures were passed in the House and sent to the Senate, the Rules Committee met to frame a program for the ensuing days of the session. They had before them a resolution, introduced by Representative Foster of Illinois, proposing a special rule providing time in the House for the consideration of a group of conservation bills, a rule, introduced by Representative Cantrill of Kentucky for the consideration of the prohibition measure, and the rule proposed by Representative Mondell for the disposition of the Suffrage amendment.

It is interesting to note that the conservation and prohibition rules were both proposed by members of the Rules Committee, Representatives Cantrill and Foster. Dr. Foster had assured successive deputations of women that he would absolutely refuse to vote in favor of the Suffrage Rule because Congressmen were in need of a holiday, and must not be detained for further business. Yet he was the author of the rule allotting time for the consideration of bills providing for the leasing of coal lands in Alaska, for the mining of radium, for the development of water power on public lands and for a commission to codify and suggest amendments to the general mining laws. It is expected that the discussing of these measures will keep the great majority of Congressmen in Washington for at least a month.

The action of Dr. Foster and of Mr. Cantrill in proposing their resolutions is a curious commentary on Mr. Henry's statement that the Rules Committee could not consider the Suffrage Rule until they were instructed to do so by the Democratic caucus.

The meeting of the committee was prolonged, and occasionally marked, according to report, by sharp debate. Representative Mondell went in person to the Rules Committee room, and calling the chairman out, urged that his resolution allotting time for the consideration of the Suffrage Amendment be favorably reported to the House.

At one o'clock the committee adjourned till four the same afternoon. It was then officially announced that favorable action had been taken on the Conservation measures, which have accordingly now become the privileged business of the House. At four the Prohibition rule was considered at length. Action upon it was postponed till the next meeting of the Rules Committee on July 1st. No action was taken with regard to the Suffrage resolution. On the evening of the same day Chairman Henry left for Texas, to be gone for two weeks.

Petitions to Congress

IN THE House of Representatives on June 12, Representative Bruckner of New York, presented the "Petition of Women's Political Union of New York State and Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, favoring the passage of the Bristow-Mondell resolution enfranchising women to the Committee on the Judiciary." (Congressional Record, June 12.)

In the Senate on June 13 Senator Shively of Indiana, "presented a petition of the Quarterly Meeting of Friends of Richmond, Ind., with a membership of 2,015, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to grant the right of suffrage to women, which was ordered to lie on the table." (Congressional Record, June 13.)

Deputation to the President

Club Women to Ask Action

Mrs. Wiley to Lead

IMMEDIATELY upon receipt of the news that the Federation of Women's Clubs had given its endorsement to suffrage, Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, vice president of the District of Columbia branch of the Federation, announced that she would lead a delegation of club women to wait upon President Wilson on June 30th, to lay before him the fact that approximately a million organized women had gone on record as desiring the success of the suffrage movement and to urge him to secure the passage by Congress of the Bristow-Mondell suffrage amendment.

The deputation will go to the White House on the day preceding the meeting of the Rules Committee on July 1, and will ask the President's help in securing action from that committee in creating a special rule allotting time for the consideration of the suffrage resolution in the House.

This will be the seventh deputation of Suffragists to wait upon the President since he assumed office over a year ago.

Previous Deputations

The first deputation, representing the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, went to him shortly after his inauguration, with the request that he include Suffrage in the program which he would put before Congress in his message convening the special session. The second and third deputations, which went shortly after the first and which represented the College Suffrage League, and the National Council of Women Voters, respectively, laid the same request before him.

To the first delegation the President replied that he would take the matter under consideration. To the second and third he stated that he could not put Suffrage in his message owing to the necessity of concentration at that particular time on the tariff.

Last November, shortly before the convening of the regular session, President Wilson was waited upon by a delegation of over seventy women from his own State of New Jersey, who came to Washington to ask him to put Suffrage in his program for the regular session, as outlined in his forthcoming message. To this deputation he replied that the question was one in which he was much interested and which would have his serious consideration.

Immediately after his message had been given at the opening of the regular session, a committee of fifty-five, representing the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which was then meeting in convention in the city, again waited upon him, expressing their dissatisfaction with his non-action on the Suffrage question and again asking him to use his influence to secure the passage of the measure by Congress. He stated to this deputation that he was unable to act because he was simply the spokesman of his Party and his Party had not given its endorsement to this measure.

Early in February a deputation of women wage-earners called to ask him once more, to take action on this question. To this deputation he gave the same reply as to the preceding one.

This seventh deputation, led by Mrs. Wiley, promises to be the largest and most representative that has yet approached the President. Its leaders hope that it will be the last that it will be necessary to send.

Treasurer's Note

ONE of the most unique contributions ever made to the fund for the passage of the Federal Amendment, has just been handed to the treasurer. It was the entire proceeds of the Kent-Menzel circus which took place in the garden of the Kent home in Washington this week. The performers were the three younger children of Representative and Mrs. William Kent assisted by four of the children of the Rev. and Mrs. Paul Menzel. Mr. Menzel is the pastor of the Lutheran Church. When asked for what particular suffrage work the children would like the money used, their spokesman, Sherman Kent, replied promptly, "Anything you like." This donation was the spontaneous gift of the children and no doubt will suggest summer activity along this line on the part of others eager to aid in the great cause which is sweeping the nation.

Abby Scott Baker,
Treasurer of the Congressional Union.

Contributions Toward $50,000 Fund for Securing the Passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment

(Fund opened December 7, 1912. Donations, membership fees and tickets are here listed; receipts from the purely business departments of "The Suffragist" and the Literature Committee not being included.)

List of Contributions from May 29th to June 9th, 1914

Mrs. William Kent	$100.00
Miss Mary Conkle	1.00
Equal Suffrage Ass'n of Oxford, Pa.	7.86
Mrs. H. G. Sparrow	5.00
Anonymous	6.00
Mrs. Kate F. Geary	.25
Miss Lucy Burns	.50
Philadelphia Congressional Union	21.00
Miss Louise Lewis	5.00
Mrs. Henry K. Kelly	5.00
Rev. Olympia Brown	2.00
Mrs. Pope Yeatman	40.00
Miss Caroline Mytinger	2.00
Mrs. Emile Berliner	2.00
Anonymous	.25
Miss Martha Davis	5.00
Mrs. John Turney	5.00
Anonymous	2.00
Miss Lavinia Dock	5.00
Miss Stella Foreman	10.00
Equal Suffrage League of Norfolk, Va.	5.00
Collection	7.30
Membership fees	4.50
Sale of tickets	77.00
Total	$318.66
Previously acknowledged in "The Suffragist"	$35,114.66
Total to June 9, 1914	$35,433.32

Woman Senator Joins Union

MRS. Helen Ring Robinson of Colorado, the only woman senator in the United States, has this week enrolled as a member of the Congressional Union. Senator Robinson took charge, on behalf of the Congressional Union, of arrangements ensuring the May 2nd Demonstration in her state and has given other valuable aid to the work for the Federal Amendment. At the mass meeting at the opening of the convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association in Washington last December, Senator Robinson introduced the resolution calling upon Congress to pass immediately the proposed Suffrage Amendment (now known as the Bristow-Mondell Resolution).

GLIMPSES OF THE NATIONAL SENATE

Through the Eyes of a Woman Voter

TO A woman who has actually voted and has felt the good human comradeship that exists between the men and women in a suffrage state, it is distinctly disappointing to find the antediluvian attitude of senators and congressmen from Eastern States towards women personally and politically. It is like stepping back from the 20th to the 17th century when women were supposed to be all eyes and no brains, to cling and weep and plead and beg for just plain, human justice. That sort of attitude is impossible for a free soul anywhere, be the soul in a female or a male body — but especially repugnant to one who has been freed from the need of political subservience.

John Sharp Williams, Philosopher.

While in Washington I have been interviewing senators and representatives on the Federal Amendment, asking them to join with the women of the West, already enfranchised, in helping to spread the day of national suffrage—when no human being in this broad land shall be disfranchised because of sex. Some of my interviews have been really startling.

We were talking the other day with one of the senators from a non-suffrage state, about the advantages of the Bristow Amendment.

"Let me see," said the staid senator from —, "are your eyes Irish or Scotch blue?" I smiled, reminiscently, taken back to pre-voting days in Seattle. Those days of glorious indirect influence when the good women of the state of Washington tried in their sweet, womanly way to get a bill reducing the hours for working women to eight a day, forty-eight a week, through several successive legislatures and were always met with the smiling statement that our state senators would greatly love to help us but really could not because of the "pressure of business," and because they had to attend to their constituents first, since, after all, it was to their constituents' good will that they must look for a return term. In those days of political nonentity public men and legislators generally interrupted a serious conversation with a woman with some such trivial and personal remark.

Womans' Position on the Pacific Coast

Since we have become members of the human race politically on the Pacific Coast, however, men of all walks in life talk to us in a "stand-up," straight forward, business-like manner on all public questions, and candidates for office are overwhelming in their chivalry about picking up handkerchiefs and giving up seats in street cars. They come to us now, just as in the East here we go to them. A public man is always delighted to address a Mother's Club or the Neighborhood Civic Center (before the voting days this club was usually a tatting circle)—they are so eager to gain the confidence of the good mothers that they sometimes, much to the mothers' amazement, offer to pay the rent of the hall. Thus is the old saying exemplified, "To him that hath, shall be given."

And now to come to another part of the country and to be placed once more in the "kindergarten class"! To have the same facetious compliments, the same hoary-headed arguments, the same pressure of business and overwhelming importance of currency bills and banking and money and commerce raising their dollar marked heads and taking precedence over all matters of human concern! Such a situation would be amusing if it were not pathetic. But the value of this experience for a voting woman is manifold. It teaches her as nothing else would the need for national work. Those of us who in the West have looked upon freedom and have found it fair, know that we never can be entirely free until all of the women of this country from the Pacific to the Atlantic and from the Canadian border to the Rio Grande are one and all enfranchised. Freedom for one's self consists mainly in giving equal freedom to others. And the Congress of the United States and the Democratic Party in that Congress have taught us this lesson,—that we Western women must be the light bearers for the whole country,—that upon us rests the responsibility for service.

And we have the power to give it. This is shown by the fact that a woman voter has the open sesame to a Western senator's door. One day I called to see Senator Borah of Idaho to find out from him why he had voted against the suffrage amendment in March, for I had had letter after letter from the Pacific Coast asking me that question. His secretary insisted that I leave a message and make an appointment for some later date, saying that the senator was very busy and could see no one.

"Are you a newspaper woman?" she inquired suspiciously. "Oh, no," I said, "I am merely a woman voter from the West, and the people out there are very eager to hear directly of the doings of Congress, with an eye on the elections. Will you ask the senator if he will see me, please?" And he did. I am but one of four million.

Some of the arguments given me were very quaint, to put it mildly. John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, is waiting until a group of his suffrage and anti-suffrage friends "settle this question among themselves" before he "makes up his mind on the subject." Imagine him saying that in regard to a matter that touched him vitally! Senator Colt of Rhode Island gave me a lengthy oration on the good effects of suffrage theoretically, but said he himself feared the ignorant immigrant vote on the Atlantic Coast. "You in the West have no such problem," he said, ignoring the "yellow man" of the Pacific slope. He added, however, that he was beginning to consider the subject more and more favorably because hard-headed business men like Brady of Idaho had told him how well it worked out in practice.

Senator's Views

Smoot of Utah was very much in favor of the Federal Amendment and laughed at the idea of suffrage being anything but a national issue.

"The trouble with this country," he added, "is its local outlook. We must face great questions nationally and see them in the large."

Reed — Smoot—Ready to Take Off His Coat for the Cause — Vardaman

Senator J. Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, took the same position, being a convert, it seems, as a result of watching suffrage at work in his own state.

Vardaman of Mississippi, will help us with our Amendment if we will help him to repeal the fifteenth. Check-mate!

Reed of Missouri, seems to need an up-to-date course in biology. He cannot approve of women voting because it makes them masculine and does away with their great mission as mothers. Probably a trip to the San Francisco Exposition will calm his mind when he sees the very happy and efficient mothers of the Pacific Coast in their homes.

But why continue? All these men will in a few years be strong suffragists, and will find no praise too strong. They will forget, after suffrage has carried in their states and nationally, that they ever were afraid of that which is plain, human justice, and will try to live down such silly statements.

It will be so pleasant to have that day come when we can all vote and work together for real human reforms, when men and women will no longer be divided in their conversations, but will together discuss and decide the future of their children and their children's country. An episode that happened here in Washington this winter may show this more clearly than any amount of exposition writing.

A young man from Oregon came to visit friends in this city. He was, of course, introduced to all the young friends of his hostess. In spite of repeated attempts to amuse him, he grew restless; so one day his hostess asked him if he did not think the girls of Washington pretty. "Pretty, yes," he answered, "but they do not talk of anything but clothes and dances!"

"Why," exclaimed the amazed lady, "what else do young folks in Oregon talk of?" "Water power," promptly replied the young man, "water power and natural resources!"

Mary Brennan,
Seattle Washington.

New Subscribers

WE ARE sure that you have been fired with enthusiasm in reading about the Summer Holiday Campaign, and as it is human nature to want to join in when others are doing things, you doubtless said to yourself, "What can I do?" Just to show yourself that you are in earnest, we suggest that you go out now and secure that new subscriber to "The Suffragist" that you have been thinking about securing. We need your help in this campaign.

We publish below the names of friends who have begun to work for an increased circulation.

Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers

May 29—June 15

Miss Doris Stevens	2
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis	1
Miss Elsie Hill	1
Mrs. A. H. Potter	1
Caroline C. Johnson	1
Miss Alice Paul	1
Mrs. L. M. B. Mitchell	3
	10
Previously acknowledged in "The Suffragist"	44
	54

Elizabeth C. Harris,
Business Manager.

HOLIDAY CAMPAIGN

Headquarters, Newport, Rhode Island
Organizer, Miss Doris Stevens

PREPARATIONS are now well under way for the summer holiday campaign which will cover all the mountain and seaside resorts in the Eastern states, and will extend through the middle states to the Great Lakes region and even to the Pacific Coast.

Miss Mary Brennan of Seattle, and Mrs. Frank Hiram Snell of Washington, as representatives of the Union, are accompanying a group of Maryland Suffragists on a walking tour through the Maryland mountains. Miss Brennan, who has climbed "real mountains" in the West, was concerned to discover that her outfit of army khaki, perfectly suited to a region of snow-capped peaks, was uncomfortably ill-adapted to a very sunny South, and promptly accepted the suggestion of the Marylanders as to costume; both she and Mrs. Snell, who joined the Baltimore delegation when it passed through Washington on Saturday, appeared in white linen.

"General" Edna S. Latimer, who led the hike to Annapolis, and "Colonel" L. C. Trax, are in charge of the tour, which was organized by the Just Government League of Maryland. The bugle and drum corps is composed of Miss Sarah Caplan, Miss Alice King, Miss Lillian Ehrlich, and Miss Sarah Talkin.

The first town visited was Frostburg. On Sunday a large meeting was held in the mining district, and another meeting on Monday evening at Cumberland. The army then returned to Frostburg, and marched from there to Grantville, twelve miles distant. The other towns visited during the week were Bittinger, Accident, Friendsville, Sag Run and McHenry, the party adhering rigidly to its schedule and leaving behind a trail of suffrage organizations, literature and enthusiastic converts.

Miss Brennan writes:

"We are a matter of great bewilderment to the travelling public with our purple and gold and white glory and our "Votes for Women" newsbags. Every now and then, as the car flashes by a group of young men standing along the tracks, we hear "There's the hikers! Three cheers! Votes for women!" Everyone is seemingly delighted with our coming and is helping us in every possible manner.

At Frostburg, for instance, the speakers, under the generalship of Mrs. Latimer, were met at the car terminus by the Mayor, Mr. George W. Stern, a very good Suffragist, who gave us the welcome of the city. He then introduced the chief of police, who greeted us with the laughing remark: "Well, ladies, I have your platform for the evening under my arm! Where'll you have it?" Whereupon he held out a large soap box which he had obtained at the corner grocery. And he himself carried it across the street and placed it securely on the curbstone before the Gladstone Hotel. I thought "Shades of British bobbies! Isn't it glorious to live in a country where the police take care of you and help get up your meeting!" Then Miss Minnie Jackson of Baltimore, gave the bugle call and all Frostburg seemed to be gathered together at our corner within five minutes. There was a steady audience of 500 or more, a generous collection was taken, fifty papers sold and thirty-one members secured. The Mayor was so very much interested that he has made us promise to come back on Tuesday morning and speak at a meeting which he, the chief of police, and the newspaper men are arranging. We are going and we will be the guests at breakfast of the Mayor.

The meeting at Lonaconing was the first open-air meeting in the town's history. The meeting in this little coal-mining town, twelve hundred feet above Cumberland was a great success. We left the car at the edge of town and marched in—"an army with banners." Mrs. Latimer carried her Just Government League, purple, white and green flag, and I the Congressional Union purple, white and gold. The others came behind and gave out literature to all we passed, and announced the meeting in front of the post office at eight o'clock.

We have a great mass meeting for Cumberland on Monday night, arranged by the Alleghany County Suffrage League, whose president, Mrs. Edward Harris, and secretary, Miss Morris, met us at the train on Saturday on our arrival. The Cumberland spirit is as wonderful as its clear mountain air.

Other Campaigns

Members and friends of the Union in Glencove, Long Island; Buena Vista, in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Pennsylvania; and in the Maryland summer resort region have opened their houses to suffrage speakers and organizers.

Mrs. Olive Hasbrouck, wife of Commander Hasbrouck of the navy, writes that she does not know where she will spend the summer, but, at whatever point she may be, will make her home the center of suffrage activities.

Mrs. John Jay White sends word from Onteora Park in the Catskills that she has planned a big meeting for August with a number of preliminary meetings leading up to it.

Mrs. Dorothy Earle and Miss Constance Leupp, president of the Consumers' League of the District of Columbia, have just made a suffrage canvass of Tyringham, in the Berkshires, leaving suffrage literature at each home. At the end of the present week a meeting will be held with Miss Leupp and Mrs. Earle as the speakers.

Meetings in the South

Evidence of the rapidly changing attitude of the South is found in the fact that Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs, press chairman of the Union, is going next week to Norfolk, Virginia, in response to the invitation of the Norfolk Suffrage League, to conduct a series of open-air meetings. It is not so many years ago that the first woman suffrage meeting ever held in Virginia was conducted with a privacy amounting to secrecy in a drawing room the curtains of which were drawn and the blinds closed to screen the daring pioneers from the shocked and incredulous observation of passers by.

Newport Conference

The Congressional Union conference, arrangements for which are being made by Mrs. Donald Hooker of Baltimore, will be held in August at Marble House, the beautiful summer home at Newport of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont. The date is as yet undetermined, but will be announced, as well as the list of guests, as soon as the details for the holding of the conference have been definitely arranged by Mrs. Belmont and Mrs. Hooker.

"Protected Women"

STRIKING and pitiful testimony of the almost unendurable conditions of many women was given last week before the United States Industrial Commission in the City Hall, New York.

One of the witnesses was Mrs. Mary Minora, the mother of a tiny baby of six months, though herself a child of only fifteen years. With five others she lives in three rooms of a tenement. Her husband has been out of work for nine months; Mrs. Minora supports the family by doing finishing work on men's trousers.

Working about thirteen hours a day, the most she can make, she said, is 60 cents. To finish one pair of pants properly, takes about an hour, for which she gets 4½ cents. She used to be able to make more, the witness declared, but those who have the work to give them have been cutting down on the price, and the keen competition for the work has helped them.

One of the Commissioners wanted to know if any inspectors ever came to the place where she lives and works. She had never seen any. The witness said that the food for herself and the five others is bought at night for the following day and costs about a dollar.

"What about clothing?" a Commissioner inquired.

The witness replied that 5 cents a day is put aside to meet that necessity. The rent for her flat is $13.00; there is no bath.

Mrs. Minora was followed on the stand by Mrs. Palzone, who lives with nine others in three rooms on the top floor of a tenement house at 11½ Stanton Street. Her husband, a carpenter, has been unable to find work for more than six months now, and she also works as a pants finisher. She has been in this country nine years and has always worked at the same thing. She said it takes from two to two and one-half hours to finish one of the garments she works on, and allowances must always be made for alterations. She used to get 50 cents for finishing a pair of pants, she testified, but the price has been reduced until now the employers are only offering 20 cents. Working hard all day, she earns as much as 60 cents.

The women were in striking contrast to each other. In the case of Mrs. Minora, youth had not yet succumbed to adversity. Mrs. Falzone, who said she was 32, looked crushed and forlorn.

Paul Arnone, who is the business manager of the Italian Branch of the United Brotherhood of Tailors, declared that this work is done principally by women of 45 and over. He could, he said, show the Commissioners women who are about to give birth working in the men's garment shops in spite of the fact that there is a law against employing them. He knew cases where six, eight, and even ten persons shared the same room in which homework is done.

Any Women But American Women

AND now the Democratic Party is preparing a bill granting independence to the Filipino—men, we assume.

Some years ago Mr. Taft said:

"The fact is, not only among the Tagalogs, but among the Christian Filipinos, the woman is the active member of the family, so if you expect to confer political power upon the Filipinos, it ought to be conferred upon the women."

Alice Duer Miller.
(New York Tribune.)

Suffrage Situation in U. S.

States Where Women Have Full Suffrage:

Wyoming, won in	1869
Colorado, won in	1893
Idaho, won in	1896
Utah, won in	1896
Washington, won in	1910
California, won in	1911
Oregon, won in	1912
Kansas, won in	1912
Arizona, won in	1912
Alaska, won in	1913

States Having Presidential and Partial State and Municipal Suffrage:

Illinois, won in	1913

States Where the Suffrage Amendment Will Be Voted Upon at a Referendum This November:

	House Vote	Senate Vote
Montana	75 -2	15-2
Nevada	49 -3	19-3
North Dakota	77-28	Unanimous
South Dakota	70-30	41-2
Nebraska	Iniatiative Petition	

States Where Amendment Has Passed One Legislature and Must Pass Another Before Going to the State Referendum:

	House Vote	Sen. Vote	May Go to Voters
Iowa	81-26	31-15	1916
Massachusetts	168-39	32- 2	1915
New Jersey	49- 4	14- 3	1915
New York	125- 5	40- 2	1915
Pennsylvania	131-70	26-22	1915

States Where Initiative Petitions Are Under Way:

	May Go to Voters
Missouri	Nov. 1914
Ohio	Nov. 1914
Oklahoma	Aug. 1914

Suffrage Situation Abroad

Countries Having Equal Suffrage:

New Zealand, Tasmania, Finland, Australia, Isle of Man, Norway, Iceland.

Countries Having Municipal Suffrage:

Canada (9 provinces), Denmark, Great Britain, Ireland, Sweden, Transvaal, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Java, Burmah, Cities of Laibach, Bombay and Baroda.

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SUFFRAGE SONG

A new Suffrage song, "HURRAH! VOTES FOR WOMEN!!" has just been written by Lillian Hart Durand and dedicated to the suffrage movement in New Jersey. Copies may be obtained from Mrs. L. H. Durand, Pompton Lake, N.J., at 50c apiece, 50% commission to suffrage leagues when bought in lots of 50 copies, express charges being deducted. It is sold at 20c a copy in consignment orders (returnable).

Program of the Week

Washington, D. C.

Saturday, June 20—Open-air meeting, 9th an E Sts., 8.30 p. m. Speakers, Miss Elsie Hill an Miss Anna McCue.

Stanton Club meeting, roof garden of th Highlands, 8 p. m. Speakers, Hon. J. A. Fal coner of Washington, and Mrs. Jessie Hard Stubbs.

Monday, June 22—Open-air Meeting, 10th an D Sts., 8.30 p. m. Speakers, Mrs. M. E. Brook and Miss Anna McCue.

Garden party, residence of Mrs. Wm. Kent 1925 F St., 5 p. m.

Tuesday, June 23—Open-air Meeting, 9th an E Sts., 8.30 p. m. Speakers, Miss Anna McCu and Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs.

Wednesday, June 24—Open-air Meeting, 10t and D Sts., 8.30 p. m. Speakers, Miss Lucy Burns and Miss Edythe Hanzche.

Thursday, June 25—Open-air Meeting, 7th an H Sts., 8.30 p. m. Speakers, Miss Annis Salsbury and Miss Edythe Hanzche.

Friday, June 26—Open-air Meeting, 14th an Kenyon Sts., 8.30 p. m. Speakers, Miss Alice Paul and Miss Anna McCue.

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